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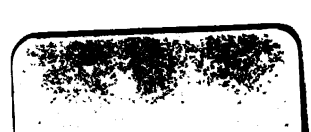

THE

MASTER'S LATIN VERSE BOOK.

BEING

A COLLECTION OF LATIN PROSE FABLES

TURNED INTO VERSE;

WITH

AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION;

INTENDED AS A HELP TOWARDS ORIGINAL

COMPOSITION.

BY A MASTER OF ARTS, LATE SCHOLAR OF TRINITY

COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

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PREFACE.

THIS little book is indebted for its existence to the following passage in the English Journal of Education for July, 1851. "We propose therefore to bridge over the gulf between Bland and Gray's Elegy for the average boy; and would suggest a simple plan, practised it may be by one or two, but certainly not by any means generally. It is to be hoped that it will be neither less useful nor less acceptable from being simple. At the period in question then, give the learner a Latin prose version of Æsop's shorter fables. Matter (which he generally wants) will then be before him, and after no long time—experto credite—he will produce a very fair copy of verses. The subjects too will interest him, and he will work with his adviser, and like the task, instead of becoming disgusted with the name of verse. By far the most profitable way, after criticizing his attempt, is to show him the same fable treated in the simplest mode in the same kind of verse. This encourages him much more than pointing to Virgil or Ovid, or even showing him a prize poem, and urging him to imitate them. He thinks such standards beyond his reach and imitation hopeless. But different is the effect of a simple version, with which he can sympathize. From it he derives real profit."

Nothing more is aimed at than to assist the hard-worked master in a very useful exercise. And here it will not be out of place to give an instance of the practical use of placing modern verses before the young

student. In the early part of the Life of Bishop Shirley, which has been lately published, it is said: "Among the many books sent to him from home to assist his studies, one is mentioned which contributed in a remarkable degree to his success; it was T. Warton's edition of Milton's minor poems. The study of this volume improved his taste for modern Latin composition, and seemed to give him a new insight into its mechanism. For on the same principle that it requires less effort to copy a piece of mimicry than to observe in the first instance and reproduce the peculiarities of the original, he found it easier to catch the classical turn of thought and expression from a modern imitation than from an ancient model." Of course it is not pretended that this book contains compositions in any way comparable with those here mentioned, any more than the average boy is to be compared to the late Bishop of Sodor and Man. Still it is satisfactory in a matter not generally so understood to have one's own thoughts confirmed by so respectable an authority, and this little extract helps to show that the present attempt is at all events in the right direction. With respect to the value of the exercise itself, which is thus recommended and for which some assistance is here provided, the following remarkable testimony will encourage those that think well of it, and will surprise those that have been in the habit of treating it with neglect and some degree of contempt. "To the use of Latin verse," writes the biographer of Arnold, "which he had been accustomed to regard as 'one of the most contemptible prettinesses of the understanding,' 'I am becoming,' he said, 'in my old age more and more a convert.'"

THE MASTER'S LATIN VERSE BOOK.

I. TAURUS ET MUS.

Inimicum quamvis humilem cauti est metuere.

Mus Tauri pedem momorderat. Taurus vibrans cornua, quærit hostem; nusquam verò videt. Mus eum irridens, "Quia," inquit, "robustus es ac vastus, ne idcirco quemvis contempseris; nunc enim te impune læsit exiguus Mus."

I.

A Bull had stretched himself on the ground; by chance a Mouse bit his legs; seeking the foe with his horns the former makes a rush: the latter is no where to be seen: in vain the bull brandishes his horns: him, whom he seeks, the thick grass conceals. "Despise not little things," he says; "I a mouse provoke thee with impunity, though very great you have been injured by the least."

I.

STRATUS humi fuerat Taurus; Mus forte momordit
Crura: petens hostem cornibus ille ruit.
Hic nusquam cerni potuit: bos cornua frustrà
Vibrat: densa tamen, quem petit, herba tegit.
"Parvula ne spernas; te Mus impune lacesso,
A minimo læsus maximus," inquit, "eras."

II. ACCIPITER ET RUSTICUS.

Innocenti ne noceas.

CUM Accipiter Columbam insequeretur, villam quandam ingressus, a Rustico captus est; quem blandè, ut se dimitteret, obsecrabat: "Non enim te læsi," dixit. Cui Rusticus, "Neque columba hæc," respondit, "te læserat."

II.

A WHITE Dove flies on her wings through the air of heaven: her a Hawk sees and at once pursues. Having forthwith entered a villa and being keen in pursuit, he is captured by a Countryman: the dove escapes with her life. Meanwhile with soothing expressions

the other beseeches the Countryman, that it may be allowed him to depart: he asserts that he has done no wrong. "You say that you have done no wrong," thus spoke the Rustic; "villain, tell me in what way that (Dove), which you were lately pursuing, has injured you."

II.

ÆTHEREAS pennis volat alba Columba per auras;
Hanc videt Accipiter prosequiturque simul.
Protinùs ingressus villam cupidusque sequendi
Captus ab Agricolâ est; salva Columba fugit.
Agricolam intereà blandis, ut abire liceret,
Sollicitat precibus; se nocuisse negat.
"Te nocuisse negas," sic Rusticus; "improbe, quâ re,
Quam modò persequeris, læserit illa, refer."

III. MUSCA INSOLENS.

Pusilli plerumque sunt gloriosi.

MUSCA in rotâ currus insidebat. Dum currus progreditur, pulvis rotarum volutatione excitatur. Tum clamat Musca, "Quantum pulveris ego excito!"

III.

A FLY was accidentally seated on the wheel of a swift carriage; as the wheel proceeded much dust was (raised). Forthwith the puny Fly boastingly exclaims, "Behold! what a cloud of dust I by my very self create."

III.

IN rapidi radio currus fors Musca sedebat;
Progrediente rotâ plurima pulvis erat.
Continuò clamat jactanter Musca pusilla,
"En! equidem quantum pulveris ipse cio."

IV. MUS ET RANA.

Stultorum lites improbis prosunt.

BELLUM gerebat Mus cum Ranâ. De paludis imperio certabant. Pugna erat vehemens et anceps. Mus callidus sub herbis latens, ex insidiis Ranam adoritur. Rana, viribus et agilitate valens, aperto Marte hostem lacessit. Hasta utrique erat juncea. Eo certamine procul viso, Milvus approperat; dumque præ studio pugnæ neuter sibi cavet, utrumque bellatorem rapit.

IV.

ONCE upon a time a Mouse waged a terrible war with a Frog: the presidency of the marsh was the prize of the contest. And now they had fought for a long time; well contested was the struggle and doubtful; and the war between the neighbours was protracted for a lengthened period. The cunning Mouse lay hid in the grass: thence he prepares ambuscades: openly the Frog makes his attacks with his spear. A reed served as a spear to the combatants. The ultimate issue between them was doubtful; at length the end approaches. A Kite, forsooth, their common enemy, sees from the sky the incautious (duellists), and speedily arriving carries off both.

IV.

HORRIDA cum Ranâ Mus olim bella gerebat;
Præmia bellorum regna paludis erant.
Jamque diu pugnant; vehemens certamen et anceps:
Tractaque erant longâ bella propinqua morâ.
Callidus in stipulis latuit Mus; inde paravit
Insidias; coràm cuspide Rana petit.
Juncea cuspis erat bellantibus. Exitus illis
Stat tamen in dubio; denique finis adest.
Scilicet incautos communis ab æthere cernit
Hostis; et approperans Milvus utrumque rapit.

v. LEO ET CAPELLA.

Tuta tene.

CAPELLAM in rupe arduâ videns Leo, hortatur eam ut descendat, et in plano herbis dulcioribus vescatur. Respondet Capella; "At hic locus satis mihi arridet; ubi, tametsi pabuli est minus, tuta pascor."

v.

BY chance a Lion beheld a Goat abiding on a rock: the rock indeed was high on this side and on that. "Come down from your elevated post," he cunningly begins; "the grass grows sweeter down on the plain." The other replies, "Still the place is agreeable to me; for while my rock produces less abundant herbage, yet that being safe delights me."

v.

FORTE Leo vidit restantem in rupe Capellam:
Scilicet huc illuc ardua rupis erat.
"Editiore loco descendas," callidus ille
Incipit; "in campo dulcior herba viret."
"At locus est," ait hæc, "gratus; mihi pabula rupis
Læta minùs præbet, tuta sed ista placent."

VI. AUCEPS, COLUMBA, ET ANGUIS.

Sæpe, dum malum alteri meditamur, ipsi perimus.

AUCEPS in arbore excelsâ Columbam videt; accedit ut eam capiat. Fortè Anguem pedo imprudens premit; à quo continuò morsum accipit mortiferum. Id ubi homo sensit, "Me miserum," inquit, "dum alteri insidior, ipse in malum incidi."

VI.

A FOWLER accidentally sees a Dove on a lofty tree; it happens that the man captured the unlucky bird, nor was there any delay. However the heedless fellow at the same time tramples upon a foul Snake, which inflicted fatal wounds with its deadly tooth. "Wretch that I am," exclaims the dying man, "Death seizes upon myself, whilst I am preparing an evil destiny and plots for others." Deceive not thyself then; for the innocent perish not without an avenger. Beware lest, while you attack, you yourself have a fall.

VI.

ARBORE in excelsâ videt Auceps forte Columbam;
Accidit ut miseram (non mora) captet avem.

Attamen imprudens tetrum simul opprimit Anguem;
Qui mala mortifero vulnera dente tulit.
"Me miserum," clamat moriens, "Mors me rapit ipsum,
Dum grave fatum aliis insidiasque paro."
Ne tu fallaris; nam non sine vindice puri
Intereunt: caveas, dum petis, ipse cadas!

VII. CANIS ET BOS.

Inhumani est aliis invidere id, quo ipse frui nequeas.

IN præsepi fœni pleno decumbebat Canis. Venit Bos ut comedat. Ille ringens, a pabulo eum prohibet. Bos, "Di te cum tuâ invidiâ perdant," inquit, "qui nec fœno ipse vesceris, nec me vesci sinis."

VII.

IN a stable filled with hay a snappish Dog is lying: behold, a Bull approaches wishing to eat the fodder. Forthwith the Dog drives him away with savage barkings; nor does he permit the hungry Bull to come near the threshold. The Ox being provoked says, "May the Gods destroy thee, envious (churl)! Thyself canst not eat, and thou drivest me from food."

VII.

IN stabulis fœni plenis Canis incubat acer;
Ecce! comesurus pabula Taurus adest.
Protinùs hunc sævis prohibet latratibus ille;
Nec sinit impastum limen adire Bovem.
Bos ait iratus, "Te perdant, invide, Divi!
Ipse nequis vesci, me prohibesque cibo."

VIII. CAMELUS.

Feras, non culpes, quod mutari non potest.

CAMELUS queritur tauros insignes esse geminis cornibus, se inermem objectum cæteris animalibus. Orat ergo Jovem ut addat sibi cornua. Ridet Jupiter ejus stultitiam: nec negat modo, verùm etiam auriculis decurtatis eum dimittit.

VIII.

THE Camel complains that the bulls roam about ornamented with horns, and that he himself has to give place to every animal: nor did it please him that he was destitute of armour. At length he resolved to

importune Jupiter to supply him with horns. Jupiter listened to his complaints with an averted eye; smiling at his stupidity he refused to lend assistance; nor does he only refuse to lend (assistance), but lest adequate punishment should be wanting to the petitioner, the animal is dismissed with a shortened ear. Hence be unwilling to blame, whatever comes not to be altered. Whatever things fortune confers on thee, those things must be endured by thee.

VIII.

CORNIBUS insignes tauros errare Camelus
Seque omni queritur succubuisse feræ;
Nec placuit quòd inermis erat. Sibi cornua tandem
Ut daret instituit sollicitare Jovem.
Jupiter averso questus audivit ocello;
Stultitiam ridens ferre negavit opem.
Non modò ferre negat, verùm ne digna petenti
Pœna absit, curtâ mittitur aure ferus.
Hinc culpare, venit quod non mutabile, noli:
Quæ tibi contulerit sors, ea ferre decet.

IX. CERVA ET LEÆNA.

Sæpe, dum parva fugimus pericula, in magna incidimus.

CERVA, venatores fugiens, in speluncam se recepit. In Leænam autem cùm incidisset, ab eâ comprehensa est; moriens autem ingemebat, "Hei mihi! homines dum fugio, in ferarum immitissimam incidi."

IX.

VERY frequently, whilst we are avoiding a small danger, a great one comes in our way: this truth my story teaches. By chance a Stag escaping from the hounds betook itself into a cave, which a Lioness, stern in aspect, occupies as a hiding-place. There is no delay: the runaway is seized; then being about to die she thus bewailed: "Alas! while I am escaping a light one, a heavier calamity overtakes me."

IX.

DUM fugimus parvum, magnum persæpe periclum
Obfuit: hoc verum fabula nostra docet.
Forte, canes fugiens se Cerva recepit in antrum,
Quas latebras, vultum torva, Leæna tenet.
Nec mora; capta fugax; tum sic moritura gemebat:
"Heu! leve dum fugio, me capit acre malum."

X. RUSTICUS ET ANGUIS.

Potenti inimico credere periculosum est.

RUSTICUS quidem nutrierat Anguem. Aliquando autem iratus, bestiam petit securi. Ille non sine vulnere evadit. Posteà Rusticus ad paupertatem redactus, ratus est id infortunii propter Anguem læsum sibi accidisse. Supplicat igitur Angui, ut redeat. Ille ait, " Ignoscere se quidem, sed redire nolle ad eum, cui tanta sit domi securis."

X.

A COUNTRYMAN had nourished a Snake brought in from the fields; but being by chance provoked he attacks the animal with a sword: however he got away, yet not without a wound. After a short time the Countryman from being rich became poor; and mindful of his bygone cruelty, and considering this the cause of his misfortunes, he seeks the Snake through the wide fields: he beseeches him when found to return; to whom the other replied, " The house that bristles with weapons should not be approached." If you are seeking counsel, trust not a powerful enemy. Seek not, having been injured, again to come near the spot.

X.

RUSTICUS ex agris raptum nutriverat Anguem;
At forte iratus perculit ense feram:
Ille quidem fugit, sed non sine vulnere. Tempus
Rusticus ex lauto post breve pauper erat;
Sævitiæque memor veteris, causamque malorum
Hanc reputans, Anguem lata per arva petit.
Supplicat inventum ut redeat: cui rettulit ille,
"Quæ telis horret non adeunda domus."
Si monitum quæras, hosti ne crede potenti;
Nec cupias iterum, læsus, adire locum.

XI. PUER ET FUR.

Fallaces interdum falluntur.

SEDEBAT Puer flens apud puteum. Fur causam fletûs quærit. Puer dicit, rupto fune incidisse in aquas urnam auream. Homo, exutâ tunicâ, insilit in puteum, ut eam quærat. Vase non invento, ascendit; sed nec Puerum, nec suam ibi invenit vestem.

XI.

THERE is a well of living waters; by chance a Boy was sitting by it weeping; and informs a Thief, what reason (for tears) there was to him: "It is my part to weep; for, alas! the rope having broken, a golden urn has sunk under the unlucky waters." He had said; immediately tearing off his garments the greedy Thief desires the gold for himself and jumps into the well. The vessel not being found, presently he raises himself again to the upper air; there was neither boy nor garment which he may set his eyes on.

XI.

FONTIBUS est puteum vivis; ibi forte sedebat
Flens Puer; ac Furi, cur fleat ipse, refert:
"Flere mihi fas est; nam, ruptis funibus, eheu!
Aurea sub lævas urna subivit aquas."
Dixerat: extemplo direptis vestibus aurum
Fur avidus sibi vult, in puteumque micat.
Vas ubi non reperit, mox se fert rursus in auras;
Haud Puer, haud vestis, quam tueatur, adest.

XII. LUPI ET OVES.

Adversus improbos semper præsidio est opus.

LUPI fœdus cum Ovibus fecêre. Obsides utrinque dati sunt. Lupi catulos suos, Oves verò canes, custodes suos, dedêre. Mox Luporum catuli, parentium desiderio affecti, ululatum edunt. Tum Lupi, fœdus solutum esse clamitantes, in oves irruunt, et canum præsidio orbatas laniant.

XII.

THE Wolves and the Sheep lately made a league together; and were anxious by giving hostages to arrange terms. A pledge is given on both sides; the Sheep with stupidity of mind deliver up their canine protectors, and the others (deliver up) their own cubs. But a short period had elapsed, when now the hungry young of the Wolves set up a howl; the sound rises to the stars. Instantly the elders exclaim, "The truce is broken;" down rush the troop on the unprotected Sheep.

XII.

INTER se sociant modo fœdus Ovesque Lupique;
Obsidibusque datis jungere pacta volunt.
Pignus utrinque datur; stultâ Grex mente caninos
Custodes tradunt, hi catulosque suos.
Ast breve tempus erat, quum jam jejuna Luporum
Progenies ululant; surgit ad astra sonus.
Protinùs exclamant matres, "Sunt fœdera fracta:"
Incustoditos irruit agmen Oves.

XIII. RUSTICUS ET HERCULES.

Inertem non juvat Deus.

RUSTICI plaustrum hæret in profundo luto. Is otiosus Herculem implorat, ut opem ferat. Deus autem e cælo increpat. "Age verò tu, ignave, equis flagellum incute, et humeris tuis ad rotam ipse strenuè annitere. Si nihil profeceris, tum demum Deum invoces."

XIII.

DEEPLY had a Countryman's waggon by chance stuck fast in the mud: by continued rains the road had been rendered difficult. But the idle fellow assails

Hercules by prayers; "O God," he says, "be propitious to me and render me help." "What have you to do with me?" thus sternly answered the God, "why seek you help and assistance from others? Apply the lash to your horses; make an effort also by your own strength, if this should not succeed, it is proper also to approach the Gods."

XIII.

ALTIUS in cœno plaustrum fôrte hæsit Agrestis;
Difficilis longo facta via imbre fuit.
Segnis at Alciden precibus petit; "Oh! Deus," inquit,
"Dexter ades nobis auxiliumque refer."
"Quid tibi nobiscum?" sic torvus reddidit ille,
"Ex aliis quid opes auxiliumque rogas?
Incute equis flagrum: propriâ vi nititor ipse;
Si non profuerit, fas et adire Deos."

XIV. TAURI ET LEO.

Concordiâ parvæ res crescunt; discordiâ maximæ delabuntur.

QUATUOR Tauri fœdus inter se adversus omnes hostes fecerunt. Hos videt Leo simul pascentes; quos, etsi

esurit, tamen conjunctos aggredi metuit. Primùm ergo dat operam ut verbis fallacibus eos segreget; deinde segregatos opprimit.

XIV.

THERE was a plain: it was the custom of four Bulls therein to graze: they determined to associate themselves together by making a league. These wandering together a hungry Lion sees; but while wandering together the enemy dreads to approach them. He divides them and then conquers all: he, to whom it is not permitted to subdue openly, prepares treachery and lying words. Nor is there delay; he separates the friends: 'tis ill trusting an enemy; and now far from his comrades each falls by the Lion.

XIV.

CAMPUS erat; Tauris ibi pascere quatuor est mos;
Fœdere se juncto consociare placet:
Quos simul errantes videt importuna Leæna;
At simul errantes hostis adire timet.
Dividit, et cunctos vincit; cui vincere aperte
Non datur, insidias fictaque verba parat.
Nec mora; dissociat comites; male creditur hosti:
Jam procul a sociis quisque Leone cadit.

XV. MURES.

Tuta et parvula laudo.

MUS rusticus Murem urbanum hospitio excipiens, simplicem et mundum victum, mensæ agresti convenientem, hospiti opposuit. Hic vitam istam humilem et sordidam fastidiens, uti urbanas delicias duce et auspice se experiretur, Rusticum hortatus est. Itaque comiter invicem invitatum in urbem ad locupletis cujusdam ædes deduxit. Ibi lautissimarum epulas reliquias nacti, genio suo indulgere cœperunt. Hîc vero, dum sibi gratulatur Rusticus, et jam demum se vivere arbitratur, ingens subitò servorum et canum strepitus totas ædes personat, et convivas pavore ferè exanimat. Tum Rusticus, "Vale, amice," inquit; "tu tuis fruere dapibus: ego ervo meo tutus pascar."

XV.

A COUNTRY Mouse receives a city Mouse; formerly the traveller had been accidentally united to him in friendly regard: he receives him hospitably; and prepared a table and provisions: but the food is simple and suitable to the place. It happened that the guest disdained such a mode of life: poor provisions and

simplicity delight him not. He advised his friend to make trial of the pleasures of the city. The proposition is favourably received; upon this they proceed to the city in the silent evening. As soon as they had entered they make their way to the mansion of a wealthy citizen; he had been entertaining friends at dinner that day. Having found the remains of the feast, they began to indulge their appetites at leisure; a plentiful supply of food remains. But while the country Mouse is rejoicing in his lot, alas! the sudden noise of servants resounds through the spacious apartment. Dogs are howling in every direction. The guests tremble with alarm, and retreat far from the banquet. Then spoke the country Mouse, "A long farewell to thee, my friend; you may enjoy your blessings, and let me in security enjoy mine."

XV.

RUSTICUS urbanum Murem Mus excipit; olim
Junctus amicitiâ forte viator erat:
Excipit hospitio; mensamque dapesque paravit;
At cibus est simplex conveniensque loco.
Accidit, ut talem vitam fastidiat hospes;
Non tenuis victus simplicitasque juvant.
Urbis delicias ut tentet, suadet amico:
Res placet; inde urbem nocte silente petunt.

Protinùs ingressi tendunt ad divitis ædes;
Hâc dapibus socios ceperat ille diê.
Relliquias nacti, genio cœpere quieto
Indulgere; dapum copia lauta manet.
Rusticus at sibi dum gratulatur, perstrepit, eheu!
Servorum subitus tecta per ampla sonus.
Parte canes ululant omni; tremuere pavore
Convivæ; dapibus diffugiuntque procul.
Tum, "Longùm valeas," Mus rusticus inquit, "amice!
Tuque fruare tuis: tutus egoque meis."

XVI. RUSTICUS AMNEM TRANSITURUS.

Fronti nulla fides.

RUSTICUS torrentem transiturus, qui fortè imbribus auctus fuerat, quærebat vadum. At cum eam fluminis partem tentâsset, quæ quietior placidiorque visa est, reperit altiorem: rursus, ubi breviorem tutioremque invenit, ibi majori aquarum strepitu fluvius decurrebat. Tum secum, "Quanto tutius est," inquit, "aquis tumultuosis, quàm quietis et silentibus credere."

XVI.

A COUNTRYMAN—I speak of real events—is intending to cross over a rapid stream: the stream was flowing along disturbed by the winter rains. He approaches the bank; the waters rush down in a headlong body; next he seeks a fordable part, where the stream glides gently on. He finds such a place indeed: that (part of the) river, which seemed more peaceful, turned out more deep: nor yet is he able to cross. "Trust not appearances," thus thought the clown within himself; "the torrent is the safer; the more dangerous waters are still."

XVI.

RUSTICUS—acta loquor—rapidum parat ire per amnem;
Turbidus hybernis ille fluebat aquis.
Approperat ripam; prono ruit æquore vortex:
Mox vada, quâ currat leniùs unda, petit:
En vada mox reperit; quæ visa quietior, ista
Altior unda fuit; nec tamen ire potest.
"Fronti nulla fides," sic secum volvit agrestis;
"Tutior est torrens; sævior unda silet."

XVII. CERVA ET VITIS.

Meritò plectuntur ingrati.

CERVA venatores fugiens sub vite delituit. Cum verò illi paululum præteriissent, Cerva, in tuto jam se esse arbitrata, Vitis foliis pasci incepit. Illis verò agitatis, et, id quod erat, arbitrati animal aliquod sub foliis occultari, conjectis sagittis Cervam confecerunt. Hæc autem moriens dicebat, " Meritam pœnam patior, quæ eam, quæ me servârat, læsi."

XVII.

BEHOLD! a Stag escaping from the hunters was lying concealed under a vine; the branches cover him; the huntsmen pass by. Meanwhile the animal now considered himself to be safe: with ungrateful tooth he begins to crop the tree. Whilst he ungratefully crops the tree, the pursuers observe the branch to shake: deserved punishment follows. For they supposing that a wild beast was hid under the branches, snatched up a bow: without delay the stag is laid prostrate by an arrow. Then dying he said, " My own wrong-doing has injured me deserving (my fate); cruelly I assailed with wounds that by which I was protected."

XVI.

A COUNTRYMAN—I speak of real events—is intending to cross over a rapid stream: the stream was flowing along disturbed by the winter rains. He approaches the bank; the waters rush down in a headlong body; next he seeks a fordable part, where the stream glides gently on. He finds such a place indeed: that (part of the) river, which seemed more peaceful, turned out more deep: nor yet is he able to cross. "Trust not appearances," thus thought the clown within himself; "the torrent is the safer; the more dangerous waters are still."

XVI.

RUSTICUS—acta loquor—rapidum parat ire per amnem;
Turbidus hybernis ille fluebat aquis.
Approperat ripam; prono ruit æquore vortex:
Mox vada, quâ currat leniùs unda, petit:
En vada mox reperit; quæ visa quietior, ista
Altior unda fuit; nec tamen ire potest.
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XVII.

ASPICE! venantes fugiens, sub Vite latebat
Cerva; tegit ramus; præteriere viri.
Intereà tutum jam se ferus esse putabat;
Incipit ingrato carpere dente nemus.
Dum nemus ingratus carpit, quassare sequentes
Prospiciunt ramum: debita pœna ruit.
Namque feram latuisse rati sub frondibus, arcum
Corripiunt; jaculo (nec mora) cerva cadit.
Tum moriens dixit, "Nocuit mea culpa merenti;
Id, quo tutus eram, vulnere sæva peto."

XVIII. E PASTORE MERCATOR.

Cautos facit calamitas.

PASTOREM, dum in loco maritimo greges pascebat, tranquillum mare inspicientem, incessit cupido navigationis et mercaturæ. Itaque, venundatis ovibus, emptisque palmarum sarcinis, navigavit. Obortâ autem vehementi tempestate, onus omne in mare è navi ejicere coactus, ipse vix cum vitâ evasit. Paucis pòst diebus admiranti cuidam maris tranquillitatem (erat enim jam tranquillum) respondit, "Palmas vult iterum, quantum intelligo."

XVIII.

THERE was a sea: in the fields close by a Shepherd used to feed his happy sheep. On all sides the wave is lying placid. While he looks at the calm main, an insane desire of giving sails and ship to the wind takes possession of him. Led on by the love of unholy traffic, he soon disposes of his sheep. A cargo of dates purchased (with the money) is entrusted to the waters. Whither rushest thou, unhappy man? A storm overwhelms the sky with strong southern gales; the hold drinks in the water. Forthwith he determines to throw the unlucky cargo from the vessel: with difficulty he himself reaches a safe harbour. Afterwards to some one admiring the smooth surface of the Ocean he said, "It is wishing to have my dates again."

XVIII.

PONTUS erat: juxta lætas pascebat in agris
Pastor oves; placidus fluctus ubique jacet.
Dum mare tranquillum spectat, vesana cupido
Hunc dandi vento vela ratemque capit.
Mercis amore sacræ ductus, mox vendidit agnos:
Sarcina palmarum creditur empta mari.
Quo ruis, infelix? Immanibus obruit Austris

Æthera tempestas; alveus haurit aquas.
Protinùs infaustum de puppi mittere pondus
Constituit; tutum vix tenet ipse locum.
Postmodò miranti ponti placida æquora cuidam,
"Vult iterum palmas," inquit, "habere meas."

XIX. CORVUS ET LUPI.

Animum, non actum, specta.

CORVUS, postquam Lupos per ardua montium jùga comitatus fuisset, partem sibi prædæ dari postulat; quippe qui eos nunquam destituisset. Repulsus tamen est à Lupis, tanquam non ipsos, sed prædam cibumque secutus; nec minùs Luporum, si occiderentur, quàm cæterorum animalium exta voraturus.

XIX.

IT pleases a Crow to go as a companion along with a troop of Wolves; the Wolves in truth are chasing the prey over the ridges of the mountain. The prey at all events is captured: upon this the greedy bird comes close up to the (dead) body; he demands that a portion be his; he had been forsooth a faithful comrade. To whom one (of the Wolves) replied, "Neither art

thou a comrade, nor is a portion of the food thine, greedy one. Us indeed thou followest not; thou wast seeking prey and feastings. Treacherous (bird), we Wolves seek not words but deeds. Had the fates given over to death us who are so dear to thee, would not our bodies have been (to thee) an agreeable banquet?"

XIX.

CUM turmâ comitem Corvo placet ire Luporum;
Nempe Lupi prædam per juga montis agunt.
Præda tamen capta est; tunc importunior instat
Corpus avis; partem postulat esse suam:
Quippe comes fuerat fidus. Cui rettulit unus,
"Nec comes es, neque pars carnis, avare, tua est.
Non sequeris nosmet: prædamque dapesque petebas;
Perfide, non volumus verba, sed acta, Lupi.
Si, tibi tam charos, morti nos fata dedissent,
Nonne forent grato corpora nostra cibo?".

XX. TAURUS ET HIRCUS.

Forti et afflicto insultare vilissimi est.

LEONEM fugiens Taurus, in Hircum incidit. Is cornibus et caperatâ fronte minitabatur. Ad quem plenus

irâ Taurus; "Non tua," inquit, "in rugas contracta frons me territat, sed istum metus Leonem; nisi ille tergo instaret meo, jam scires, non ita levem rem esse Taurum lacessere."

XX.

YE generous citizens, spare the brave when in misfortune: it were disgraceful to hurt those whom fortune weighs down. An Ox, while endeavouring with rapid step to get out of the way of a Lion, lights upon a Goat; the latter was standing in the path; with hostile horns and front he was offering battle: to him the fugitive Bull said in hurried words, "Not thy forehead is dreaded by me, nor thy horn, scoundrel! That Lion, which is pursuing, alone alarms me. If an animal, which is far braver than thou, were far away, soon would the ground be sprinkled with thy blood."

XX.

FORTIBUS afflictis, generosi, parcite, cives!
Quos Fortuna premit, turpe nocere fuit.
Bos celeri passu cupiens fugisse Leonem
Obvius est Hirco; constitit ille viâ.
Cornibus adversis et prælia fronte gerebat;
Cui rapidis verbis Bos fugitivus ait:

" Non tua frons horrenda mihi, non, improbe, cornu.
Qui sequitur, solus territat iste Leo.
Bellua si longè, quàm tu plùs fortis, abesset,
Sanguine mox vestro sparsa fuisset humus."

XXI. HOMO ET DEUS LIGNEUS.

Nequissimus est, qui, nisi vi coactus, nunquam bene facit.

HOMO quidam Deum ligneum domi habens, orabat eum ut rem suam augeret; sed quanto magis orabat, tanto minùs prosperè sibi cedere omnia videbantur. Tandem ille, irâ concitus, Deum cruribus prehensis rapit, et caput parieti illidit. Excusso autem capite, magnum auri pondus exsiliit; quod Homo colligens, ait, " Perversus sanè es atque improbus, qui, dum tibi honorem habebam, nihil mihi proderas; sed postquam percussus fuisti et verberatus, jam demum me locupletasti."

XXI.

IN a man's house there stands, behold! a wooden God, from which he requests with quivering accents that his means may be increased. The more the sup-

pliant prayed, the less prosperously do all (his affairs) turn out: nothing of good were his prayers able to bring. Roused by anger the worshipper at length seizes the God's legs: presently he exacted punishment: low lies the God broken to pieces. But, marvellous (sight)! a large quantity of gold and silver leapt out of the head. Then thus speaks the man: "Heedless and perverse thou wast. While honours are paid (thee), in nothing didst thou benefit me, and no assistance is repaid: but as soon as thou art broken, as soon as thou hast endured a thousand injuries, Lo! I am at length suddenly enriched by thy aid."

XXI.

LIGNEUS ecce! Deus cuidam stat in ædibus. Illum
Ut sibi res crescant ore tremente rogat.
Quo magis orabat supplex, minùs omnia cedunt
Prospera; ferre boni nil valuere preces.
Crura Dei tandem cultor rapit excitus irâ;
Mox sumpsit pœnas; obrutus ille jacet.
At magnum argenti, mirabile! pondus et auri
E capite exsiliit. Talia fatur homo:
"Improbus et perversus eras. Dum dantur honores,
Nil mihi tu prodes, nilque refertur opis.
At simul ac fractus, simul es mala millia passus,
Ecce! tuâ tandem sum cito dives ope."

XXII. AGRICOLA ET FILII.

Optimus census est industria.

AGRICOLA, cùm finem vitæ sibi adesse sentiret, Filiis suis ad se vocatis, "Ego," inquit, "è vitâ jam decedo; bona mea in vineâ posita sunt omnia." Illi, post patris obitum, verum thesaurum se esse inventuros sperantes, sumptis ligonibus, vineam funditus effodiunt; nihil tamen thesauri inveniunt. Sed vinea, postquam sic penitus effossa fuisset, fructus immensos autumno insequente reddidit.

XXII.

BOYS! your best inheritance is Industry: in fact both fortune and men help the energetic. A Countryman had reached the end of his life: forthwith he summoned his Sons to come to him; "I am going to die," he said; "observe ye my words; the vineyard there holds my treasures." The old man had ceased; with the word his life fled away: duly the band of young men bewailed their sire. After the father's funeral, they exert themselves in seeking the treasure; every hand is equipped with the hard spade. The space is entirely turned up to the vernal sun: nothing

however do they find: nothing of money does the place contain. But the autumn supplies them with gain and the price of their labour: the rich grape is swollen with the gifts of Bacchus.

XXII.

OPTIMUS est, pueri, vobis Industria census;
Scilicet enisum fors hominesque juvant.
Agricola ad vitæ finem provenerat; ad se
Continuò Natos jussit adire suos.
"Jam moriturus ego," dixit; "mea verba tenete:
Vinea thesauros possidet illa meos."
Finierat senior; cum verbo vita refugit.
Rite suum juvenes indoluere patrem.
Funera post patris, thesaurum quærere certant;
Armatur duro quæque ligone manus.
Funditùs ad vernum subvertitur area solem;
Nil tamen inveniunt; nil locus æris habet.
Reddit at autumnus lucrum pretiumque laboris;
Muneribus Bacchi fertilis uva tumet.

XXIII. MEMBRA ET VENTER.

Alter alterius auxilio egemus.

INDIGNATA quondam sunt reliqua Membra, suâ curâ, suo labore et ministerio Ventri omnia quæri; Ventrem, in medio quietum, nihil aliud quàm datis voluptatibus frui. Conspirabant inde, ne Manus ad os cibum ferrent, nec Os acciperet datum, nec Dentes conficerent. Hâc irâ, dum Ventrem fame domare volebant, ipsa unâ Membra totumque corpus ad extremam tabem venerunt. Inde apparebat, Ventris quoque haud segne ministerium esse; nec magis ali quàm alere eum, reddentem in omnes corporis partes hunc, quo vivimus vigemusque, divisum pariter in venas maturum, confecto cibo, sanguinem.

XXIII.

THE Roman populace retired from the city to the Mons Sacer; and among them the brave Agrippa began to speak: The other Members complained of the indolent Belly, that all the work of the body devolved upon them: in truth, cares and hard toil were theirs; to the Belly is allowed to eat and enjoy pleasures. Without delay they hasten to arrange a firm

treaty: they lay down laws on fixed terms. No longer would the Hand move provisions to the mouth: the Mouth would refuse to receive, the Tooth to masticate the food. In the mean time, while they were anxious to subdue the Belly, the whole body pines away and all the limbs along with it. Hence they learn that the function of the Belly is not a useless one. Each part supplies proper aid to the others.

XXIII.

PLEBS Romana sacrum ad Montem secessit ab urbe;
Quos inter fortis cœpit Agrippa loqui:
Membra querebantur de segni cætera Ventre,
Omne ministerium corporis esse suum:
Quippe sibi fuerant curæ durique labores;
Esse licet Ventri lætitiisque frui.
Nec mora; festinant certum conjungere fœdus;
Sub certâ leges conditione ferunt.
Amplius haud epulas Manus admoveret ad ora;
Accipere Os nollet, Dens laniare cibum.
Interea, Ventrem dum perdomuisse volebant,
Omne perit corpus Membraque cuncta simul.
Inde ministerium discunt nec inutile Ventris.
Pars reliquis justam quæque ministrat opem.

XXIV. LUPUS ET HYSTRIX.

Improbi nunquam non cavendi sunt.

LUPUS esuriens in Hystricem animum intenderat: quam tamen, quia spinis undique munita erat, adoriri non audebat. Dolo igitur agendum rata, illi suadere cœpit, ne pacis tempore tantum telorum onus gestaret; quandoquidem ne milites quidem, nisi cùm prælii tempus instaret, armati incederent. Cui Hystrix, "Adversus Lupum," inquit, "semper armatum esse oportet."

XXIV.

BY chance a strong desire of devouring a Hedgehog came over a Wolf: insatiable hunger urges him on. But the former continued fortified on all sides with rough prickles: the Wolf though eager dares not approach. Meanwhile, since he knows not how to conquer by open war, he seeks—the only plan which remains to him—to do so by fraud and stratagem. "Be not careful," says the plotter, "to carry thy weapons in time of peace; for a soldier does not bear his (arms), except war is at hand." To whom the Hedgehog thus replied: "Where a wolf is, there is it seemly to carry arms."

XXIV.

HYSTRICE vescendi pervasit forte cupido
Summa Lupum; esuries insatiata premit.
Ast illa hirsutis spinis munita manebat
Undique; non ardens audet adire lupus.
Interea, bello quum vincere nescit aperto,
(Quod superest illi), fraude doloque petit.
" Tempore ne pacis cures tua tela tulisse;
Nam, nisi Mars instat, non sua miles habet:"
Insidiator ait; cui talia rettulit Hystrix,
" Quâ lupus est, illic tela tenere decet."

XXV. AQUILA ET CORVUS.

Potentes æmulari ne studeas.

AQUILA, è celsâ rupe devolans, agnum unguibus suis sublimem rapuit. Quam rem ubi Corvus conspicit, æmulatione motus, vehementi cum strepitu ac stridore devolat in arietem, atque ungues in vellus ejus ita implicat, ut inde se nullo modo expedire possit. Hunc ergo pastor comprehendens, alarum pennis incisis, pueris suis pro ludibrio dedit. Mox cùm Corvum aliquis rogaret, quænam volucris esset, " Aliquando," inquit, " Aquilam esse me credidi; jam verò Corvum esse comperi."

XXV.

THE Bird of Jove carried a lamb on high in his talons: from a lofty rock he was cutting his way through the air. A Crow meanwhile is looking on. If it is allowed one to believe, in rivalry he determines to plunder the flock. Then with rapid wings he rushes on the leader of the flock: the noise of his wings mounts up to the stars on high. However the unlucky (bird) only entangles his claws in the fleece: being ambitious he perishes by his own contrivance. There was no long delay, when a countryman cuts the wings of him captured, and gives him to his children for a plaything. To one asking, what bird he was, he is reported to have said, "Now I am a Crow; I was lately an Eagle."

XXV.

SUBLIMEM rapuit Volucer Jovis unguibus agnum;
Aërium è celsâ rupe secabat iter.
Conspicit interea Corvus. Si credere fas est,
Æmulus hic statuit despoliare pecus;
Tum gregis in regem velocibus irruit alis:
Sidera pennarum stridor ad alta venit.
In vellus tamen infelix tantùm implicat ungues:
Ambitiosus avis deperit arte suâ.

Haud mora longa fuit, quum capti rusticus alas
  Incisit, pueris ludibrioque dedit.
Fertur, quæ sit avis, cuidam dixisse roganti,
  " Nunc ego sum Corvus, mox Jovis Ales eram."

XXVI. ASINUS.

Ne te, quod non es, esse simules.

ASINUS cùm in silvâ leonis exuvias offendisset, iis indutus venit in pascua: greges armentaque territat, et fugat. Mox intervenit herus, fugitivum suum quærens. Et in hunc quoque Asinus cum rugitu suo incurrit. At herus, prehensis quæ extabant auriculis, " Alios fortasse," inquit, " fallas; ego te probè novi."

XXVI.

KNOW thyself: be unwilling to pretend to be what thou art not. Use contentedly, what has been assigned thee by lot. It was an Ass's fate to meet with the skin of a lion; clothed in which he seeks the wide pastures. As he advances he alarms both the fat flocks and herds. They fled away at the sight: their hearts palpitate with fear. By and by his master, seeking

the runaway, was seen approaching; him also by roaring the animal wishes to drive away. But he, taking hold of the long ears, says, "Others perchance you may deceive: for me these signs remain."

XXVI.

IPSUM cognoscas; noli simulare, quod haud es;
Utere contentus, quod tibi sorte datum est.
Contigit exuvias reperisse leonis Asello;
Mox his indutus pascua lata petit.
Aggrediens lætosque greges armentaque terret:
Diffugiunt visu; corda timore micant.
Mox dominus, quærens fugitivum, visus adire;
Hunc etiam rugiens vult pepulisse ferus.
Attamen auriculas longas ait ille prehendens,
"Forte alios fallas; hæc mihi signa manent."

XXVII. PUER OVES PASCENS.

Qui sæpiùs fefellit, meritò amittit fidem.

PUER quidam, cùm oves in loco eminentiori pasceret, sæpissimè clamitabat, "Eia! adversum lupos mihi succurrite." Qui circùm aderant cultores agrorum, cultum ut illi succurrerent omittentes, ubi nihil esse

comperiunt, ad opera sua redeunt. Cùm Puer idem joci causâ sæpiùs fecisset, ecce! lupus revera adest. Tum demum, ut sibi succurratur, seriò clamat. Agricolæ autem, toties decepti, eum, ceu priùs, mentiri putantes, non accurrunt. Lupus et oves et ipsum perdit.

XXVII.

WHOEVER thou art, respect Truth: as to him, who has frequently deceived, forthwith no faith at all is placed in him. There was a mountain: on its heights a Boy was by chance keeping both horned cattle and wool-bearing sheep. Being mischievous, as is the custom of the young, he frequently exclaims, "Help! countrymen; behold a fierce wolf is at hand." Without delay the tillers approach and leave their employments: in reality there was no where an animal, which they might take. When the foolish youth had thus frequently cheated the rustics, behold! he at length sees a wolf among the sheep. Then he fills the air with genuine shouts: "Kind citizens, instantly bring me help." Being so often deceived the country people are unwilling to come (to him): and the enemy destroys both shepherd and sheep together.

XXVII.

TU verum colito: qui sæpe fefellerit, isti
Postmodò non poterit, quæ prius, esse fides.
Mons fuit; inque jugis armentaque bucera servat
Forte Puer quidam lanigerumque pecus.
Improbus, ut mos est pueris, "Succurrite," clamat
Sæpius, "Agrestes: en! lupus acer adest."
Nec mora: cultores subeunt operasque relinquunt.
Nempe ferus nusquam, qui caperetur, erat.
Quum juvenis demens ita sæpe fefellit agrestes,
Ecce! lupum tandem prospicit inter oves.
Æthera tunc complet veris clamoribus, "Almi,
Auxilium, cives, ferte repente mihi."
Decepti toties nolunt adiisse coloni;
Pastoremque simul perdit et hostis oves.

XXVIII. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Monitis seniorum pare.

CAPRA cùm esset pastum itura, Hædum suum domi concludit, monens, ne cuipiam aperiat, donec ipsa redierit. Lupus, qui id procul audierat, post matris discessum pulsat fores, voce capram simulans. Hædus dolum præsentiens, "Non aperiam," inquit, "nam etsi Capræ vocem audio, tamen per rimas Lupum video."

XXVIII.

REVERENCE is always to be paid to the admonitions of a parent. Young men, keep in your minds the advice of the old. And now the day had arisen, when a She-goat shut up her Kid in the fold: herself is preparing to crop the foliage of the grove. At her departure however the anxious mother (thus) warned her offspring: "Open the doors to no one, until I myself do call." These words a Wolf had heard: presently he knocks and, mimicking the goat by his voice, commands the kid, "Ho! good (Kid), undo the bolts." "The gate shall remain closed," said the latter through a chink: "I am called by the voice of the Goat, but it is a Wolf I see."

XXVIII.

EST monitis semper reverentia danda parentis:
Consilium, juvenes, mente tenete senûm.
Jamque erat orta dies, Hædum quum clausit in aulâ
Capra; frui nemoris frondibus ipsa parat.
Discessu sobolem monuit tamen anxia mater,
"Pande fores nulli, donec ego ipsa voco."
Hæc Lupus audierat; mox pulsat et imperat Hædo,
Voce Capram simulans; "Heus bone, solve seras."
"Janua clausa," refert per rimas ille, "manebit:
Voce vocor Capræ prospicioque Lupum."

XXIX. AGRICOLA MILITIAM ET MERCATURAM AFFECTANS.

Neminem sortis suæ pigeat.

AGRICOLA quidem ægrè ferebat, se assiduè terram vertere, nec perpetuis laboribus ad magnas divitias pervenire; cùm intereà Milites videret, post bella confecta, re in tantum auctâ domum reversos, ut benè induti incederent, et lautis epulis nutriti vitam agerent beatissimam. Venditis igitur ovibus, capris, ac bobus, equos emit et arma, et in Militiam profectus est; ubi cùm ab imperatore suo male pugnatum esset, non solum quæ habebat perdidit, sed etiam vulneribus gravissimis affectus est. Deinde, relictâ Militiâ, Mercaturam exercere statuit, unde sibi et plus lucri et laboris minus fore putabat. Prædiis igitur venditis cùm navim mercibus implevisset, vela solvit; sed dum in alto esset, tempestate magnâ coortâ, et navi submersâ, ipse cum cæteris, qui unà navigabant, periit.

XXIX.

A COUNTRYMAN used to turn over the soil with a plough that was never idle: still his labour did not bring him a fortune and riches. Meanwhile he ob-

serves how luxuriously and in what honour the Soldier lives when he returns to his country after the wars. Indignant at his lot, he disposes of all his goods: he equips himself with the weapons of war and seeks service. The battle is fought under an unlucky general: having received many wounds, the Soldier escapes with the loss of shield and horse. Weary with warfare, next as a Sailor he tries the sea. He is borne over the wide waters in the beaked ship. A black storm all at once comes on: the vessel is overcome by the waters; and the wave swallows up both cargo and owner.

XXIX.

RUSTICUS assiduo terram vertebat aratro;
At dedit haud censum divitiasque labor.
Interea, ad patriam Miles post bella reversus
Quàm lautus vivat, quo sit honore, videt.
Indignans fato, bona mancipat omnia; Martis
Instruitur telis Militiamque petit.
Sub duce pugnatum est lævo; mala vulnera passus,
Cum clypei damno Miles equique Fugit.
Militiâ fessus, pontum dein navita tentat;
Provehitur curvâ per freta longa rate:
Atra ruit subitò tempestas; flumine puppis
Vincitur: et merces unda virumque vorat.

XXX. FORMICA ET COLUMBA.

FORMICA sitiens in fontem descendit; ubi dum bibere vult, in aquam cecidit. Columba quædam, super arborem fonti imminentem sedens, cum Formicam aquis obrui conspiceret, ramulum ex arbore rostro continuò frangit, et sine morâ dejicit in fontem: ad quem formica se applicans, ex aquis in tutum se recepit. Obiter auceps quidam advenit, et, ut columbam venetur, calamos erigit. Formica id percipiens, pedem alterum momordit aucupis. Eo dolore auceps concitus, calamos dimittit; quorum strepitu territa columba, ex arbore aufugiens, vitæ periculum evasit.

XXX.

AN unlucky Ant slips and falls into the water: it was by chance seeking the stream to quench its thirst. An oak was near, thick with numberless twigs. A gentle Dove is sitting on the tree looking downwards. Forthwith she breaks off a branch from the top of the oak. Without delay the branch falls into the waters of the fountain: holding which (branch) the ant soon joyfully conveys itself to a place of safety. However such favour was not to one ungrateful. Behold! a fowler

approaches through the woods seeking his prey, and is preparing the reeds, by which the Dove may be taken. Observing this the Ant bit the heel of the bird-catcher; it was anxious to bring help to its unconscious (friend). The man upon this startled by the sudden bite drops his implements; and the bird alarmed by the noise fled away.

XXX.

LABITUR infelix Formica caditque sub undas;
Forte petebat aquas depositura sitim.
Quercus erat juxtà crebris densissima virgis:
Arbore despiciens blanda Columba sedet.
Continuò ramum quercûs de culmine frangit:
Decidit in fontis (nec mora) ramus aquas;
Illa tenens, mox in tutum se læta recepit:
Nec tamen immerito gratia talis erat.
Ecce! petens prædam per sylvas advenit auceps,
Et calamos, queis sit capta Columba, parat.
Illud percipiens calcem Formica momordit
Aucupis; ignaræ ferre volebat opem.
Inde repentino morsu vir concitus, arma
Dejicit; et strepitu territa fugit avis.

THE HAND AND TONGUE.

Two parts of us successively command;
The Tongue in Peace; but then in War the Hand.

MANUS ET LINGUA.

NEMPE duæ nostrûm partes valuere vicissim;
Lingua sat est Paci; Marte adeunte, Manus.

TO FLOWERS.

IN time of life, I graced you with my verse,
Do now your flowrie honours to my Herse.
You shall not languish, trust me; Virgins here
Weeping, shall make you flourish all the year.

AD FLORES.

VERSIBUS ornabam Flores, dum vita manebat;
Jamque meo, Flores, reddite serta rogo.
Nil vos lædet hyems, nil æstus; quemque fovebunt
Per mensem lacrymæ Virgineæque manus.

NOTHING IS NEW.

NOTHING is new; we walk where others went,
There is no vice now, but has his precedent.

NIHIL NOVUM.

NIL novitatis adest; aliis præeuntibus, imus;
Nec referes, nullo præveniente, scelus.

REWARDS.

STILL to our gains our chief respect is had;
Reward it is that makes us good and bad.

PRÆMIA.

USQUAM summa datur nostro reverentia questu;
Quisque malus Pretio fit, Pretioque bonus.

ROSES.

ROSES at first were white,
Till they could not agree,
Whether my Sappho's breast
Or they more white should be.

But being vanquished quite,
A blush their cheeks bespread;
Since which, believe the rest,
The Roses first came red.

ROSÆ.

FLORUIT imprimis albo Rosa pulcra colore;
Floribus his acer denique rixa fuit:
Hinc certamen erat; nequeunt discernere, pectus
Albius an Sapphûs, an Rosa pulcra foret.
Intereà facilis sequitur victoria Sapphum;
Continuò tristes erubuere Rosæ:
Ex quo, crede mihi, nam non incognita trado,
Purpura adest, quæ non adfuit antè, Rosis.

COME with the spring-time forth, fair maid, and be
This year again the meadow's Deity.
Yet ere ye enter, give us leave to set
Upon your head this flow'ry Coronet;
To make this neat distinction from the rest,
You are the Prime and Princesse of the feast;
To which with silver feet lead you the way,
While sweet-breath Nymphs attend you on this day.

This is your hour, and best you may command,
Since you are Ladye of this fairy land.
Full mirth wait on you; and such mirth as shall
Cherish the cheek, but make none blush at all.

TEMPUS adest vernum; nunc exi, pulchra puella,
Rursus ut accipias florea Regna, veni!
Mitte moram; primò gratum tamen accipe munus;
Floribus hæc decoret læta Corolla caput.
Hæc, quocunque moves, addit tibi semper honorem,
Es mihi tu Princeps convivioque Venus.
I pede nunc campum repetas argentea virgo.
Nympharum sequitur turma proterva ducem.
Hora venit tibi regnandi; tibi justa potestas;
Te Dominam Elysium semper habere cupit.
Ne quid lætitiæ desit, quod ferre salutem
Assolet; ast absit, quod pudet, omne procul.

A COUNTRY LIFE.

(HERRICK.)

THRICE and above blest, my soules half, art thou
In thy both Last and Better Vow;
Couldst leave the city, for exchange, to see
The Countries sweet simplicity;

And it to know and practise; with intent
To grow the sooner innocent;
By studying to know virtue, and to aim
More at her nature than her name:
The last is but the least; the first doth tell
Ways less to live than to live well;
And both are known to thee, who now canst live
Led by thy conscience: to give
Justice to soon-pleased nature; and to show
Wisdom and she together go
And keep one centre: This with that conspires
To teach man to confine desires;
And know that Riches have their proper stint
In the contented mind, not mint.
And canst instruct that those who have the itch
Of craving more, are never rich.

RUS.

AH! tua stat melior sententia, terque quaterque
Felix, et frater dimidiumque mei!
Urbem nam prudens strepitumque relinquere nosti;
Plena tibi cordi gaudia ruris erant.
Simplicitas ruris tibi nota, tibique sequenda,
Quò citius sese mens recreare queat;
Noscere virtutem labor est; at sedulus ipsam
Rem captas; aliis nomen habere licet.

Pars minor est nomen; monitus virtute reapse
Non vivit solùm, sed bene vivit homo.
Vivere tu, frater, potes, et tu vivere rectè:
Felices degis sub duce Mente dies.
Intereà parvo contentæ sufficis æquam
Naturæ partem; pars tamen æqua placet.
Rure tuo Natura, tuo Sapientia vera
Et simul assidunt corripiuntque viam;
Queis etiam humanum genus admonitoribus actum
Vota sub appositâ falce resecta premit;
Nec simul ignorat, quòd, non parietibus ullis,
Sed ratione bonâ definiantur opes.
Ipse docere potes, nunquam satis esse videri
Huic nummi, semper qui sibi plura velit.

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